

VOL. XV.—NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION

THE POPE AND DR. DOLLINGER.

Horrible Poisoning Case

The Bonnet Carre Crevasse.

Butler and Brick Pomeroy.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DR. DOLLINGER AND THE POPE.

More Protest Against Infallibility. The Independence Bells publishes an address to Dr. Dollinger from the Professors of the Roman University, which occupies more than a column, in which the Professors avow their unqualified acceptance of Dr. Dollinger's views, and protest against the inference that Italian Catholics agree with the Roman Curia. They believe in the infallibility of the Pope, but not in the infallibility of the Pope as a man, and they believe in the necessity of a reformation of the Roman Church, which for centuries they say has been identified with the Jesuits. The address concludes:—

For these reasons we welcome your voice with hope, and pray for your just cause, which is also ours, and that of all Christian civilization. And we say this to you publicly, in order that in the future, in your free and equitable judgment, you may separate the responsibility of our people from that of the Italian episcopate. The episcopate which dwells in our land is of no country, and has nothing in common with the Italian people. The Syllabus, Infallibility, Papal autocracy—all those negations of Divine and human reason—compose a system which has no connection with the Italian character, with Italian thought. Our Roman, that is to say Italian, race abhors as much as the German race that evil system of the bondage of the understanding. Italian morality is no longer that of the sixteenth century, and we know to-day that for the sacred cause of reform the German and Italian people will fight and conquer together.

The German Correspondent states that Professor Friedrich has replied to the theologians of the Faculty of Munich in the Vienna Presse. He declares that he cannot accept the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, as by doing so he would violate both his ecclesiastical vow and the oath he has sworn to respect the constitution. Every Catholic, he acknowledges, is bound to obey the decision of a General Council, but he denies that the sitting of the 18th of last July bore the character of a council, and considers the mode of voting per capita then employed illegal. The subsequent submission of the bishops did not suffice to render the decision binding, as the invalid acts of one council can only be remedied by summoning another. Professor Friedrich concludes with the following words:—

An Archbishop emphatically said to me shortly before his departure from Rome, "I cannot conceive how a sensible man can still talk about the personal infallibility of the Pope." "Personal infallibility" then had exactly the same meaning that "infallibility" has now, and for I was the first to inform the minority of the new conclave, and after I had been conversing with the above-mentioned Archbishop on the new turn things had taken, he let fall the words I have quoted. I now feel that the matter is in your hands. Should your Excellency feel compelled to decide against me, I shall still hope that God will be merciful to me.

Dr. Dollinger and the Austrian Catholics. From the Vienna Cor. of Eastern Budget, April 15. The Municipal Council of Vienna has given a powerful impetus to the movement in Austria, which has taken place among the liberal Catholics of Austria in consequence of Dr. Dollinger's famous declaration against Papal Infallibility. One of the members of the radical party, which under other circumstances is generally in a small minority in the Council, proposed a resolution "that an address should be forwarded to Dr. Dollinger, expressing gratitude for, and sympathy with, his spirited and manly conduct," and this resolution was carried almost unanimously, together with another one, which was a petition to the Government urging that the relations between Church and State should be legally regulated, and steps taken for preventing ecclesiastical abuses. There was no general expression of opinion in favor of both these resolutions in the Council, but they would probably have been passed without discussion if a Roman Catholic priest, the Abbe Gatscher, who is a member of the Council, had not opposed them in a long speech. The Abbe asserted that the municipal Council had no right to pronounce an opinion on a matter of dogma, and appealed to the fairness of the Protestant and Jewish members of the Council. The latter, however, replied that the doctrine of infallibility was not a question of dogma but of common sense; the Austrian bishops had voted against it, and although they (the Protestant and Jewish members) were not interested in the matter themselves, they represented numbers of Catholics who were, and therefore considered it their duty to give an opinion on the subject. Similar manifestations have taken place in other parts of Austria, and the movement is daily growing stronger and more extensive. It has also spread to the clergy, and one of them, a young priest named Petersani, has already already fallen a victim to his liberalism. A short time before the publication of Dr. Dollinger's letter Petersani preached a sermon in one of the principal churches of the capital, strongly advocating toleration for all other religions; and Archbishop Rauscher consequently suspended him as a preacher, though he still left him the right of reading masses. Petersani was so much encouraged, however, by Dr. Dollinger's declaration, that he published an appeal to the public asking for signatures to an address of congratulation to the eminent theologian. The Consistory, upon this, passed a sentence of deprivation upon him, excluding him from the performance of all priestly functions, and this measure appears to have produced the intended effect, for Petersani has withdrawn his appeal.

STRYCHNINE AND WHISKY.

A Man Poisoned Like a Dog—The Dying Man Points Out His Murderer.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, May 1.

The attention of the authorities was yesterday called to a horrible murder committed near the city line.

A man named Ellars had almost completed a large, two-story frame building, designed for a saloon and residence. In the cellar of this building a neighbor named Louis Ulrich had in the morning commenced work. He had been engaged for an hour or more when a neighbor named Duplek heard loud and agonizing cries. Hurrying to the spot, he found them to proceed from the cellar, where he had seen a man named Ulrich, who had been projected from the base of the building.

The man appeared in great pain; his eyes were bulging from their sockets, and his mouth and nostrils were foaming. For God's sake help me out," said the suffering man. He has poisoned me," pointing to a man named Schroeder, a boarder in his family. By the time that

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LATEST FROM FRANCE.

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The Communists Falling Back.

Desperate Fighting Yesterday.

Government Troops Successful.

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The Darlen Canal Survey.

Destructive Fires.

The Erie Canal Break.

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[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

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Impossible for the Communists to Escape. Cannonading and musketry fire continue, and several engagements of an unimportant nature have occurred. As a result of these affairs sixty prisoners have been brought in from the front.

Favre has Gone to Brussels. LONDON, May 4.—A complimentary dinner was given last evening to

Commander Ashbury by the Times' editorial staff.

The Times, editorially, says:—"The Decision of the United States Supreme Court

in favor of the constitutionality of the legal tender act is both

Unjust and Violent, and will prove a misfortune to the country."

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Bismarck has Protested against the unjust discrimination made by France against German commerce.

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PARIS, Wednesday night, May 3. Fort d'Issy has been Recaptured by the Communists. Torpedoes are placed near the southern forts. On a trial of them five horses were blown into the air. Gunrashed batteries will be placed at the menaced points of the rampart. Rails for the purpose will be laid in forty-eight hours.

General Rossel forbids all communications with the enemy. No flag of truce will be attended to, and the firing will go on as usual.

The inhabitants of Avenue Deylau have received notice to leave the arondissements within twenty-four hours. The conscripts are ordered to make a return of all persons occupying apartments. The Versailles army is investing actively, and

A Decisive Action is Imminent. A balloon, with letters, left the Hotel de Ville to-day.

It is reported that General Cluseret will be tried for complicity with the Prussians. General Dombrowski will be a member of the court-martial.

Seals have been placed on the offices of the several notaries public by order of the Commune.

The Removal of Cluseret. A special correspondent in Paris telegraphs that Cluseret's removal has produced good results among the Nationals. General Rossel, his successor, personally superintends the work of the generals under his command.

The Communists not only held their ground the last three days, but gained considerable advantages. Yesterday, before Fort d'Issy,

Two Regiments of the Line suddenly turned their fire upon the gendarmes behind them, and then deserted to the Communists, protected by their fire.

This Morning's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, May 4.—10-30 A. M.—Cotton firm; upland, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. The sales to-day are estimated at fully 10,000 bales.

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The cost of the recent "carnival" in Washington was \$25,000.

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Tea culture is fast becoming a feature of importance in the Southern and Western States.

A barber, who was sued by a young man for cutting off his mustache, put in the plea that he didn't see it.

A young lady in Louisville proved the use of her chignon when she fell four stories and didn't wash her head.

A witness in a slander suit in Indiana proved his character by producing an honorable discharge from the penitentiary.

The British Commissioners have paid over \$100,000 in gold since they first met in Washington for cable telegraphing.

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FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Manufacture of Bar Iron. NEW YORK, May 4.—The bar iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States will meet in this city on the 9th inst. to effect a permanent organization and establish a uniform scale of prices throughout the United States for extra sizes of iron above bar prices.

The officers of the Third Army Corps hold their annual reunion at the Astor House in this city on Friday.

The Bishop Kingsley Monument. Oliver Hoyt, of this city, accepts the trusteeship of the fund which the Methodists of this country are raising for the erection of a monument to Bishop Kingsley at Beirut, Syria.

Election Supervisor. James Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Trenton, has been appointed Chief Supervisor of Federal elections in New Jersey.

Jay Gould. No attempt was made yesterday to arrest Jay Gould in execution of Judge Blatchford's order, but his voluntary surrender is expected this morning.

Gould, yesterday, was not found at the Erie Opera House.

Great Fire in Brooklyn. James H. Prentice's hat factory, in Brooklyn, was burned down last night. Insured for \$150,000.

The New Unitarian College. Rev. Dr. Bellows stated yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the Unitarian Conference in this city that he had received a number of letters in reference to the new theological seminary to be established by the denomination at Chicago, and thought there would be no difficulty in raising the \$100,000 necessary to carry out the plan.

Changes in the Custom House. The World says all the Fenton men in all departments of the Custom House will be removed before June 1.

Fire in Beekman Street. NEW YORK, May 4.—A fire at No. 31 Beekman street this morning damaged Willis & Smith, printers and lithographers, to the amount of \$10,000; Pernald & Gage, dealers in hardware, \$5000; Charles Spaulding, paper dealer, \$3000. The building was damaged to the extent of \$2500. Insurances not ascertained.

The Canal Break. ROCHESTER, May 4.—Rain has fallen steadily since yesterday noon. Work on the break in the canal is nearly suspended, as the rain made the roads bad for hauling earth. The prospects now are that the break will not be repaired as soon as expected. Canal Commissioners Fay, Chapman, and Wright and Auditor Dayton are here, intending to visit the break if the weather permits.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Arbitration. CHICAGO, May 4.—The vote on the Board of Arbitration in Minnesota yesterday was very light. The returns received show a majority for the bill, but the probabilities are that the plan of settling the old railway debt is defeated.

Extra Session of the Illinois Legislature. Governor Palmer's proclamation convening the Illinois Legislature in extra session has been issued. It fixes May 24 as the time, and includes all subjects mentioned in the previous despatch, except the river improvement bill. It comprehends in addition the question of regulation into the deficiencies in the appropriations for the Insane Hospital and Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The Tyndale Murder. CHICAGO, May 4.—Milton Withers, who was released from the Springfield Jail the day before the murder of Mr. Tyndale, has been arrested at Jacksonville, Ill., on suspicion of having had something to do with the crime. An additional reward of \$500 is offered by the citizens for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The total reward now offered is \$3500.

Generous Donation. Ex-Governor John Wood, of Quincy, Ill., has just donated his mansion in that city, which was built at a cost of over \$50,000, together with the furniture therein, and a whole block of ground surrounding it, to the city of Quincy, for the purposes of a female seminary, with the express understanding that it is to be open to all denominations. The total value of the property is half a million.

A Fire at Sioux City. IOWA, destroyed Boeger's block, corner of Fourth and Douglas streets. Loss \$40,000 to \$50,000. Insurance unknown.

Wife Murder. LOUISVILLE, May 3.—William White shot his wife dead on Monday night in their house at Union Station, Kentucky.

Delegates Appointed to the Centennial Celebration. MILWAUKEE, May 4.—The Hon. David Atwood and E. D. Holton have been appointed as commissioners to the Philadelphia centennial celebration.

The McKenzie Murder. The verdict of the jury in the investigation of the McKenzie murder case was that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by James Rowan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Government Weather Report. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 4.—10-30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The pressure continues quite low over the Pacific coast, with threatening weather. The barometer has fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations, but has remained high in Minnesota and the extreme Eastern States. The low pressure, which was central in Illinois on Wednesday morning, now extends from Indiana to Lake Ontario, and has extended itself somewhat to the south into Georgia. The temperature remains low from Iowa to Maine, and has fallen slightly on the Gulf Coast. Weather has prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains, but is now clearing up in Texas and Minnesota. It has rained, or is now raining, in all this region, excepting on the immediate South Atlantic coast and extreme southeast. Fresh and brisk northeasterly winds have prevailed on the lakes and Middle Atlantic Coast.

Probabilities.—No material change in the weather is indicated for the remainder of Thursday. The rain will probably extend along the South Atlantic coast.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, May 4.—9-15 A. M. Receipts, 5,600 2,000 000, 19,000 27,000 Flour, 11,600 144,000 Rye, 100,000 100,000 Corn, 100,000 145,000 Barley, 100,000 1,600 1,600

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Darien Canal Survey. CHITAGANA, April 25, via Kingston, Jamaica.—The survey of the canal route from Capica Bay to Atrato, via the Napipi river, is completed, and the United States steamer Resaca has returned to this settlement to await the arrival of the party from Berca Paya. Commander Selfridge thinks his discovery a successful one for the purpose intended. The distance from Capica Bay to Atrato along the bends of the Napipi is sixty-nine and a half miles, but in a straight line it is only twenty-seven miles from Atrato.

Some of the party proceeded to Vega Village, ten miles further up, for provisions. The Napipi flows through a mountainous country. About thirteen miles from its mouth it divides, and obtains an additional supply of water from the Degado, a tributary. It is proposed to make thirteen locks from Degado, eighteen miles from the Atrato; to construct a tunnel through the mountains, and descend to the Pacific by nine locks. The survey occupied twenty-seven days. No intelligence has been received from the explorers up the Cuc. It is certain that they have met a party following the Paronichela river from Atrato.

The elevation in that direction is likely to exceed that previously announced. Regarding the route via the Tangua impracticable, the party from the United States steamer Guard will return as they came. Those on this side intend drawing a line from the head-waters of the Cuc. Great hardships were encountered by the party all along that river, two-thirds of the men being stricken down with fever, and over twenty seamen and macheteras are under medical treatment at Berca Paya. Only four men and one officer are able to do anything. The entire party return to the Resaca in a fortnight. It is still hoped the route via Tugra will be successful.

M. THIERS. Inability of the Versailles Government. Paris Cor. (April 26) London Times. M. Thiers and his Government do not seem to appreciate the greatness of the emergency. Evidently they don't think "delays are dangerous." With sublime coolness they tell their countrymen not to expect anything for some days, beyond preparations and the arrival of military aid, and this while not a Frenchman between the ages of 19 and 45 can show his face in the streets of Paris without being seized by a press-gang and forced to serve in the rebel ranks. The people of Paris and its environs are told to remain tranquil and "confident," while their houses are being smashed to pieces by shells, and loyal people are being blown to pieces or disfigured for life. Yesterday I was out at Sturesnes and Futeaux. The batteries on the Trocadero were silent for that moment, but in one of the villages near the Trocadero a dead body would be opened upon his habitation. The day before, a lady who kept a school was killed by a shell. Her two daughters were in the room with her, and the shell exploded; one was so badly wounded that both her legs have since been amputated. The other is frightfully disfigured about the face.

With such a state of things it is no wonder that loyalty is getting tired out; that the faith in the oracular utterances of M. Thiers is daily becoming weaker; and that nearly every person one meets shakes his head, and tells you he doubts that there is any great plan coming, except it be that of endeavoring to starve Paris into submission.

It is said that the Chamber of Deputies, meeting directly after the unsuccessful elections of Sunday, has thrown a damper on the spirits even of Cluseret and Dombrowski; but if Marshal MacMahon does not follow up his advantage it will soon be forgotten. It is not at all improbable that the great plan of M. Thiers is to collect an army sufficiently large to entirely surround Paris, then to pay the Prussians their demi-milliard, and having done so, to take possession of the forts on the northeast, and starve out the Commune and Paris. If this be the grand movement for which we are all asked to wait in confidence, I shall not be surprised to find M. Cluseret and Dombrowski reigning in Paris for the next two months, if they are already taking measures to provision the capital. The Assembly seems quite content to remain in blase ignorance of what is doing at the seat of war; but there is a tide setting in against both it and its chief which will overwhelm them if they pursue much longer their policy of mastery and suppression.

GAS EXPLOSION

Partial Destruction of the Chicago Gas Works—Two Men Seriously Injured.

The Chicago Post of the 2d instant says:—About 10 o'clock this morning a noise as of the booming of a hundred cannon, and the trembling of the earth as though an incipient earthquake were endeavoring to struggle into existence threw the inhabitants of a portion of the North Division into the greatest terror and consternation. An explosion had occurred at the North Side Gas Station Works, on the corner of Hobbs and Crosby streets. When the smoke had cleared, and the workmen had recovered from the momentary shock, it was found that the explosion had occurred in the part of the works where are located the offices, the meter, and the Governor's room, and two men had been injured by the accident. George Holloway, a clerk in the office, who resides at the corner of Oak and La Salle streets, was burned, and Joseph Sallor, who was acting as assistant superintendent of the works, received internal injuries.

The portion of the works injured is situated in the southeast corner of the large grounds occupied by the company, and presents a scene of ruin and confusion. No intelligible theory of the explosion could be ascertained. It is probable that gas escaped from the Governor's room, and filling the office and the meter-room, in the former of which a light was burning, the explosion had occurred. No fire followed the explosion, but it was quickly extinguished.

It is fortunate that a greater number of persons was not in the works at the time, as it would have been next to miraculous if they had escaped.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Divorce. Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J. Belnes vs. Belnes. Divorce. Before reported. The husband, who is eighty years of age, seeks to be divorced from his wife, who is sixty-three, on the ground that she deserted him, leaving his bed and board. Her reply is that she was compelled to leave his house because it was provided too scanty for her support, and that she did not leave his bed, for she took that along with her. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter. James Long and Catharine Heise were to-day put on trial, charged with arson. Mrs. Heise, an old German woman, leased the premises No. 419 North Front street, insured the furniture for \$1000 in the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, and took lodgers, of whom there were a large number, though the house is exceedingly small. Her husband, at the time of this occurrence, was in the hospital.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKET. The money market is extremely dull at all points this morning. The unfavorable condition of the weather prevents all door operations and limits business in every department. There is a moderate demand for call loans, but very little for discounts. Rates are easy at previous quotations.

Gold is quiet and steady, ranging from 111@111½, closing at the latter rate.

Governments are steady, especially the old bonds, but there is not much doing.

At the Stock Board there was a fair demand for railroad shares, and an average business was done at a general advance. Sales of City 6s, new, at 103, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 90½.

Reading Railroad was in active demand, and sold largely at 55½@55½. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 62½@62½. Northern Central sold at 43, and Old Creek and Allegheny at 53½; 45 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 125 for Camden and Amboy, and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares the sales were quite unimportant. Schuylkill sold at 9 and Lehigh at 34½.

In the balance of the list there was a firmer feeling, but not activity. A few shares of Feeder Dam Coal brought 7½; 30 was bid for Spruce and Pine Street Railway; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut, and 21½ for Hestonville.

The progress of the new United States loan is shown by the following communication from the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1871.—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Gentlemen:—Subscriptions received from national banks this day as follows:—

Albany, New York, First National, \$50,000; Lewisville, Mo., " " " " 25,000; Portland, Oregon, " " " " 5

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILLED BY
DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE DECEASE OF PARIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If there be any flowers to pluck from the nettle of the Communist insurrection, it is found in the hope that houseward Paris ceases to be France, and assumes her proper position subordinate to the nation. For the last eighty years, as a result of the system of centralization which followed the great revolution, the fortunes of parties and of dynasties have been absolutely dependent upon the possession of the capital by a mob. This has been a fatal fault of former revolutionary movements. When everything is left to the unreason and caprice of the gentlemen of leisure who live in the gutters, it is highly improbable that any practicable or wise direction can be given to a popular demonstration. Any unforeseen street accident may change the face of affairs, and the political complexion of a movement, in a moment. A remarkable exhibition of this kind was seen in 1848, where a misunderstanding about attacking a station-house led to a collision which destroyed the throne. The crowd was carried on by the impetus of successful riot until the emote became a revolution. The men who at sunrise shouted *Vive le Roi!* from the height of their barricades, and loyally demanded redress of grievances, at noon trampled under foot the abdication of the King, and stumbled into a republic which no one had dreamed of in the morning. Yet so powerful was the moral influence of the capital that the provinces gave in their adhesion promptly and without exception to the new order of things they had done nothing to establish. Later, when the workmen's insurrection in June imperilled the commonwealth, France waited apathetically to see what Paris would do with it; and when Cavaignac crushed it with the aid of the army the provinces quietly acquiesced. It was the same when Louis Bonaparte seized the Government and imprisoned the representatives of the nation. He had only to stun and stupefy Paris by prompt slaughter, and the country, seeing the city reduced to order, made no effective resistance to the usurpation, and when the plebs came to give its sanction to the theft and perjury, the peasantry voted as solidly as a hired gang of our own ruffians.

It is an encouraging symptom of the gradual progress of the democratic principle in France under the workings of universal suffrage, that the capital appears to have lost this absolute power over the provinces. It was a rude surprise to those idolaters of Paris who regarded her as sacred and unquestionable to find, when the mad emote of Montmartre had deluged the city and drowned all semblance of government, that the work of revolution was not completed. They evidently thought that with the proclamation of the Commune, that vague and undecided apotheosis of the city, the political problem was solved. They expected that all the secondary towns of the country would follow the example of their imperial sister, and that the rural masses would, as usual, accept the fact accomplished. But the Republican administration, who had learned in the experiences of former revolutions the true significance of political systems formulated by the crack-brained copyists of the mob, resolved to try consciences with the spirit of anarchy before tamely surrendering. It is probable that M. Taliers and his associates were not much less surprised at the loyal adhesion of the country at large than were the Montmartrists at the resistance of the Government and the defection of the great cities. After insignificant demonstrations in a few places, the whole of France rallied to the support of the regular authorities, and the unprecedented spectacle was presented of an insurrection triumphant and isolated in Paris.

As soon as this almost incredible fact was realized in the capital, the tone of defiant insurrection and contempt of the Government changed into one of desperation and rage. The statesmen who had been denounced as imbeciles were now execrated as murderers and traitors. The mob had succeeded so easily and so promptly at Montmartre, the National Guards had shown so little regard for their military honor, the municipality had fallen so helplessly into the hands of the rioters, that they imagined there was some magic power about the voice of the gamins of Paris that would surpass the rams horns of Jericho in the work of demolition. It was for this reason that there seemed to them something irresistibly cruel and monstrous in the action of the Mont Valerien batteries, the day those helpless herds of folly and presumption marched out on the Neuilly road to capture the Government at Versailles. The madness continued in Paris after the forlorn mob had flocked back into the city, but it was no longer the cheery delusion of the day before. It was the sullen and melancholy mania of the patient who knows himself disbelieved and suspects himself insane. They still indulged from time to time in wild and futile expedients. They issued lyric addresses to their unresponsive brethren outside. They attempted even to flatter the German pride by decreeing the destruction of the Vendôme column. The Frenchmen organized sentimental picnics on the ramparts, with flags and signals of fraternity, which was sternly broken up with shell from the unsympathetic guns of the Government.

This isolation must in time have a strong effect upon the population of Paris. If the administration can resist the disintegrating influences of delay, and if the Prussians can see that their interests do not suffer by the abnormal situation, the fall of Paris and the collapse of the rebellion will point a moral which, if taken to heart, will be worth all the blood and discord it has cost. If the conviction can be once firmly impressed on the general mind that Paris means nothing more than two millions, more or less, of French people, each counting one in respect of rights and influence, it will be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the achievement. Of course, it will always be inevitable that so great a city shall exercise a great moral power among the race of which it is the glory and the pride. But if France is to remain one of the modern family of nations, if there are to be any guarantees of peace and order among Continental powers, it must be settled that Paris is not France, and that a mob of ruffians or a conspiracy of adventurers may not at their good pleasure destroy a peaceful government. We are in the position of the city of old and the church of the new, and we are not to be misled by the hope that the city of old will be the city of the new.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND DRINKING HABITS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The comments of the *Tribune* on our proposition for a compromise between the German and American Republicans show much more common sense and wisdom than have heretofore characterized that journal when treating of such topics, that we begin to hope for good results from the discussion. The present position of the *Tribune* is at least simple, logical, and consistent. It is that "alcohol is essentially a poison," and, therefore, that its traffic should be placed under the same restraints as that of all other poisons; that, accordingly, the distinction between different kinds of alcoholic drinks is only a distinction between more and less of poison, and of no account to the true reformer; and that all sale or partaking of this poison is a wrong and a sin. Such a position is perfectly comprehensible, and, allowing its premises, capable of defense. But on the question of alcohol being a poison, the best physiological authorities are against the *Tribune*, and the experience of mankind shows that if it is a poison, it is a "very slow one," millions of men having reached the most advanced age in the highest condition of mind and body, who had habitually partaken of it. In fact, the author who never takes alcohol into the system is an exceedingly small fraction of mankind, and mainly to be found in New England and the Middle States, and so far as we have heard, is in no way distinguished from the rest of humanity, either by longer lives or greater physical power or superior intellects. On the contrary, our strong impression is that, as a class, the total abstinence party of this country (for whom morally we have the highest respect) are solely distinguished from the rest of mankind, in a physical view, by a greater proneness to dyspepsia and nervousness.

Even if alcohol were proved to be in itself a poison, it might entirely lose this character when combined with the frothy elements of wine, or the large dilution of water in lager beer. A very slight chemical change in sugar makes it a poison. It is certainly possible that a combination of other elements with alcohol may make it not only not injurious but beneficial to the human stomach. Apart, however, from the science of the matter, we rest on the broad experience that to most persons who are overworked, or unduly strained, or otherwise weakened, the partaking of a light wine or mild fermented drink, with their meals is healthful and useful, while to the young and vigorous, though there may be no necessity for such beverages, a moderate use of light wines at a social gathering is promotive of sociality, and is not injurious. In this view (which we cannot hope, of course, that the *Tribune* will share), we think there is a vast practical difference to the reformer, the legislator and the Christian, between the social and moderate beer and wine drinking habits of the Germans, and the whisky and rum and brandy drinking of some Americans and almost all the Irish. The former has no perceptible bad effect on the general order and morality of the community, on the contrary, it promotes innocent sociality. The latter is the source of nine-tenths of the crime and pauperism of the city.

Let an investigator go to the Tombs prison and examine the records for the month of murders, burglaries, abuse, and quarrels, and he will find that ninety-nine out of the hundred are caused by brandy, rum, or whisky, while the offenses under the influence of lager or Rhine wine are trifling and comparatively innocent. Let him visit the wretched drunkards' homes in this city, where everything is sold for liquor, and wife and children are beggared and driven to the street, and in ninety cases out of the hundred they will be among the Irish and American and English drinkers of whisky and strong drinks. No, these are facts which are known to every one. We assert that they ought to be recognized by legislation. We urged them under our old License law, and we believe, had not the reformers, like the *Tribune*, taken their ultra position of "drinking as a sin," and "alcohol as a poison," which should have effected a compromise which would have put the German and American side in this question, and checked the traffic in strong drinks, and thus immensely diminished intemperance and all its evils. But the reformers would have all or nothing. Alcohol was a poison, and lager and "gunpowder whisky" were alike crimes. The results were the Democracy restored to power, an unrestrained revel in liquor on Sundays and week days, and crime and drunkenness are rampant through the city.

The compromise which the *Tribune* now suggests—that the traffic in liquor should be regulated by each city and township for itself—is new. We are always supported by it. Every Republican member of the Legislature voted for it in the recent session. Every Democrat voted against it. It is a reasonable measure. But for once we find the *Tribune* not sufficiently radical for us. Such a law would immensely benefit the rural districts, but would do nothing for this city. We discover that of the 42,000 prisoners in our city prisons last year, 27,000 were habitual drunkards, and of the remainder a large proportion were under the influence of liquor when committing their crimes. We also find that of the 72,000 arrests by the police last year, 32,000 were directly for intoxication, and some 29,000 for offenses under the influence of liquor. We also discover that of all those arrested, 34,000 were Irish-born, and only 7000 were Germans. Now, we desire to control this horrible revel of crime and drunkenness, especially among the Irish drinkers of strong drink. We think that the million of dollars which the traffickers in these drinks used to pay to the Board of Excise ought to go towards the healing of the wounds they have made. With fifty thousand German votes drawn to our ranks, these reforms can be accomplished. And this can only be done by a reasonable compromise on our part. What shall that compromise be?

THE PRESIDENTIAL DIFFICULTY OF THE DEMOCRATS SOLVED—GENERAL SHERMAN THE MAN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly overestimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at its legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders."

The remarks we quote were delivered by General Sherman in a short impromptu address recently at New Orleans. The American Union Club, composed mostly of radical officers, welcomed the General on his way to Texas, for a campaign, and urged him, against his will, to make a speech. These gentlemen expected, doubtless, to hear something flattering to them, the radical party and the

administration. But General Sherman is a fearless, honest, and outspoken man. He is no flatterer, time-server, or partisan. Though a brilliant and fluent speaker, this little speech was almost as short as General Grant's in the habit of delivering. But how full of meaning! How significant! What a reproach to the radical party and administration for their pretended Ku-Klux legislation and coercive policy! The passage we have placed at the head of this article is only an extract from the remarks General Sherman made, brief as they were. Referring to the growth and destiny of the country, he said:—"But in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show more clarity to each other. He believed, he added, 'that if the question, and all matters as to the settlement of the differences between the North and South, were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed,' he went on to say, 'and before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnston I called together all the other generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they (the Confederates) surrendered in good faith and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement. In my opinion, the army had been no reconstruction acts of Congress and the armies been left to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would at once have become quiet and peaceable.' Then follows the passage quoted above; and who does not believe that General Sherman has as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called Ku-Klux? What unprejudiced citizen will not agree with him when he says he is perfectly satisfied this thing is greatly overestimated, and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all the Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders?"

On this spontaneous and patriotic speech we nominate General Sherman for next President. It is better than all the platforms of party conventions. It shows a large heart and broad and liberal views. Peace and harmony are what the country want, and General Sherman's mind is imbued with that fact. Kindness, or charity combined with firmness, on the part of the Government, would heal all our sectional difficulties. General Sherman possesses these qualities in an eminent degree, and if he were President there is no doubt that the troubles perpetuated from the civil war would soon be ended. No one need be reminded of the incredible firmness he exhibited during the struggle to preserve the Union, and in fact, on all occasions when the rights of the Government and the law were in question. A more conservative and patriotic man could not be found, or one that would more faithfully execute the laws. He would be a terror to evil-doers at all times. Yet he was the first to hold out the olive branch of peace to the erring. He wanted, in the large charity of his nature, to bury the past in oblivion and he would take the order of this is not only generous, but the best policy. The American people think so too, when their minds are divested of party politics, influences, and misrepresentations. He says emphatically that in his opinion there was no need of reconstruction acts of Congress or coercive Ku-Klux legislation. On this platform the people everywhere should make a spontaneous movement to nominate General Sherman for the Presidency without waiting for the action of any party convention. The people of the Southern States particularly ought to take this initiative, for, probable as he was in war, they have no better friend in peace. The Democrats, if they be wise, will take him up at once as the strongest and most available man they can find.

No military chief has such a brilliant war record, except General Grant, if, indeed, it be second to any. On the score of military glory Sherman could make a close race with Grant. Then it is generally conceded that as a cultivated and intellectual man he is superior to General Grant. Without being a partisan politician, General Sherman has always and consistently favored those broad and liberal views of national policy which the Democrats favor. No man is more friendly to General Grant, or the exalted position he holds in the Government under a radical administration, has changed his political creed or affiliations. He is a man of great mental and personal vigor, is of ripe age and not too old, and would make a most efficient head of the Government. Possibly General Sherman might not like to run against General Grant, and he might consider that his high position as General of the Army for life, with a salary almost equal to that of the President, is enough to satisfy the ambition of any one. He may think this preferable to a short term of office in the Presidential chair, with all the trouble, labor, and anxiety attached to it. In truth, the change could add nothing to his means, for he is not a man to accept gifts in such an office, and it would be a loss to him pecuniarily. Nor would it exalt him much above his present position. Still, to be President of this mighty republic is a great honor, and to a patriot like General Sherman it is one neither to be sought nor rejected. Let the people, then, move in the matter, and this distinguished man may be the successor of General Grant in 1873.

The history of the country for a long time past shows that a Presidential vacancy—as we may call the re-constitution power in the hands of one man for two terms of office—is hardly possible, except in such an exceptional case as that of Mr. Lincoln. One term of office has become the rule. The vast and varied interests of the republic, the labor and difficulties of the Presidential office, the rivalry of public prominent men for the position and the difficulty of maintaining party cohesion and discipline—all make it highly improbable that a President can be re-elected in these times. In the early days of the republic, when the country and population were much smaller, parties perpetuated their power longer, and a re-election to the Presidency was common. Washington's rule was a sort of dynasty of the highly conservative and semi-aristocratic British school. After Washington had ruled eight years the same policy was continued under John Adams four years longer. After that a more democratic party—or, as it was called then, the Republican party—took the reins of power. This dynasty—the Virginia dynasty—began with Jefferson, and lasted under him, Madison, and Monroe, all of these Presidents from Virginia serving two terms. The four years' term of John Quincy Adams was the first break upon this kind of dynastic rule. Succeeding that was the Jackson dynasty, the new Democratic power, which ran through eight years of Jackson's office and four of Van Buren's. Here ended the two-term Presidents and the dynastic rule of the outgoing executive appointing its successors. No President after that was re-elected except Mr. Lincoln, and he, probably, only because the country was in the midst of a terrible civil war. Yet

almost every one has aspired to and worked for a re-election.

General Grant is following the course of his predecessors, but every effort he makes with a view to secure his re-election seems to fail. The St. Domingo annexation scheme, out of which he expected to make popularity, has utterly failed. The Ku-Klux coercive policy, which was intended to put the political power in the South under the control of the administration, and to operate upon the prejudices of the North, is likely to prove as disastrous as the San Domingo affair. Even the negotiations under the Joint High Commission to settle our difficulties with England begin to appear unpopular and to look like a *fiasco*. The financial policy of the administration and its party, for which so much is claimed, is repudiated by the mass of the people. In every respect General Grant's administration is declining in popular esteem, while the opposition is daily gaining strength. We conclude, therefore, that by the time the Presidential election takes place General Grant's chance of re-election will be much diminished, and that the Democrats, with General Sherman for their candidate, will have a good prospect of regaining power. Let the Democrats, then, take the tide at the flood and resolve at once to make General Sherman their candidate.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE KU-KLUX BUSINESS.

From the N. Y. World.

There is a manifest advantage, in the heat of political controversies, in expressions of opinion by eminent persons who keep aloof from the party arena, and can be suspected of no other motive than a patriotic interest in the general welfare. The most independent position in the country is that of the General of the army. He has little to hope, and nothing to fear, from the mutations of party politics. He holds a more desirable office than the Presidency, because he has a life tenure, whereas the President goes out and passes into insignificance after four years. It is a more desirable position for a patriot than the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, because the Chief Justice is hampered in expressing opinions on subjects which may come before him in his judicial capacity, and is bound by technical rules of law, while the General of the army is free to follow the dictates of robust common sense. Chief Justice Chase is not at liberty to disclose his opinions on the Ku-Klux bill, inasmuch as it may come before his court for adjudication. But General Sherman is unrestrained and unembarrassed. Having nothing to hope, or to fear, from the political passions of the hour, he can say his say and deliver his opinion with the utmost freedom, according to his judgment as a man and his sentiments as a patriot. This brilliant and popular soldier recently made a speech in New Orleans, in which he took occasion to express his views of the recent Ku-Klux legislation with the independence and directness of his personal character, which so well suits with the soldier-like frankness of his profession. We copy the following authentic synopsis of his speech from a Western paper:

"I believe this Government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American continent, but in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show more clarity to each other. It has been remarked by some gentlemen who have preceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers both during and after the late civil war, that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and South were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I am believed, and before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnston I called together all the other generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement, and in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies been left at the time to settle all questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly overestimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at its legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all the Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders."

Before General Grant had caught the Presidential itch and had made himself the football of politicians, his views were similar to those now expressed by General Sherman. The report which he made to President Johnson after a tour in the South in the winter of 1866 (denounced by the radicals in the Senate as a "whitewashing" report), was a soldier's recognition of the manliness and honor of the Southern people. General Grant has become debauched by political ambition; but General Sherman, who preserves the honor and truthfulness of the soldierly character, does not conceal his disgust and contempt for the dishonest political persecution of which the South is the victim. His opportunities for understanding the South are far more extensive than those of the narrow, bigoted Congressmen who passed the Ku-Klux bill; and, unlike them, he has no motive to falsify. They have been bounded into passing the Ku-Klux bill by violent journals like the *Tribune*; but what does the editor of the *Tribune* know of the South compared with the personal knowledge of General Sherman? The thanks of the whole country are due to the high-minded, illustrious soldier for his sturdy honesty and robust independence in exposing the latest and most egregious political sham.

"LEGAL TENDER" IN A PACKED COURT.

From the N. Y. World.

The reversal of the legal-tender decision which was rendered last year provokes the indignation of not a few thinking men. It is generally regarded, not as the solemn adjudication of an upright and impartial tribunal, but as a base compliance with executive wishes by creatures of the President, placed upon the bench to carry out his views. Even the *Tribune* is scandalized by this outrage upon judicial decorum. It says:—

"The Supreme Court yesterday announced decisions in the Legal-tender act and other cases of less public importance. The formal announcement of the court on the question of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act, as applied to contracts made before the war, does not differ from that which we have already published. It is a decision in the interests of the great railroad companies, and it has been reached through the instrumentality of their former paid advocates and stockholders now on the bench. The first conclusion of the court has been hastily reversed, but it will not be as easy to restore the public respect and reverence for the tribunal which this decision has sacrificed."

This means that Justices Bradley and Strong, the feed counsel of great railroad corporations, were foisted upon the bench by General Grant to reverse the decision rendered last year, and that they have shown their subsequent gratitude by ignoring the merits of the question and deciding it in the interest of their former clients, according to the undoubted wishes of the President who appointed them. In other words, they have not decided as judges, but as notorious accomplices and beneficiaries of the railroad

ring. The *Tribune* is not alone among Republican journals in making this damning accusation. The following paragraph is from a long article in the *Evening Post*:—"After the main question at issue had been decided by the Court, and the decision accepted by the public mind, the Government, itself a party to the issue, added to the minority of the Court judges already known to have expressed opinions adverse to the decision, in number sufficient to reverse it. Under these circumstances, the new decision is necessarily regarded as the voice of the law, but of the administration. The new point established by it is not that the decision in the case of *Hepp* was in error, but that when a decision is made by the Court which limits the powers of the General Government, under the Constitution, that Government may reconstitute the Court so as to secure a decision less distasteful to it. If this practice is tolerated the Constitution and its interpretation cease to limit the National Government, and become just what the appointing power chooses to make them."

What was it that encouraged the knaves, who wished to escape the payment of their just debts, according to the terms of the contract, to bring new suits in the face of a decision of the Supreme Court? Why, the fact that General Grant had appointed the attorneys of railroad corporations to the bench, with the undisputed purpose of overruling that decision. It is not law and justice which speak in the reversal, but the *quo probo, etc. quibus*, of an ignorant, stupid military commander who appointed judges to execute his orders. Even his own partisans revolt against this shameful prostitution of our highest judicial tribunal.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

In "The Descent of Man," volume ii, by Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., etc., and "On the Genesis of Species," by St. George Mivart, F. R. S., the bane and antidote are both before us. Mr. Darwin's second volume continues the discussion of the interesting subject of sexual selection commenced in the first, and as a collection of scientific facts it is of the highest value, whether the conclusions to which it points are accepted or not. The investigations of such men as Darwin and Wallace, earnest, honest, and accomplished searchers after truth, cannot be ignored by theologians and others, who find it difficult or impossible to reconcile their facts and opinions with preconceived notions which have no scientific foundation, and which are frequently not supported by the statements of the Scriptures when the meanings of these statements are carefully measured. It is far better to meet the Darwins, the Wallaces, and the Huxleys of the day upon their own ground, as Mr. Mivart does, with a cordial recognition of the value of their scientific services. No intelligent man or woman who wishes to be informed upon the progress of scientific thought and investigation in our day can afford to leave the writings of Mr. Darwin unread, and much of the criticism which has been launched against them has proceeded from persons who evidently did not understand his theories or the facts upon which they were based. Such criticism of course is valueless with those who think for themselves, and as an antidote to the skeptical tendencies of Mr. Darwin's works the "Genesis of Species" is one of the most important contributions to literature that has yet appeared. Mr. Mivart accepts Mr. Darwin's facts at their full value, but contends that the proper inferences are not drawn from them, and that they are not necessarily irreconcilable with Scripture. His argument is that the investigations of Darwin and others have as yet revealed but a small portion of the truth, and that important developments are yet to be made. With regard to the theory that man is descended from lower forms, he contends that the soul of man and his sense of moral accountability are not accounted for under it, and that Mr. Darwin's conclusions are drawn from but half-revealed truths. It is evident that a work written in this spirit will receive the candid consideration of those who would pay no regard whatever to theological diatribes; and as theologians must recognize the facts of science if they expect to retain their influence, we commend Mr. Mivart's work most heartily to their consideration, as well as to that of general readers. We particularly invite for it the attention of the clerical opponents of Darwinism as likely at least to give them some hints with regard to the right method of conducting controversies upon scientific subjects. "The Genesis of Species" is no mere final and conclusive than are the works of Darwin and Wallace, but it is a valuable contribution to the controversial literature which has been created by the investigations and speculations of those men, and it is withal exceedingly interesting merely considered as an exposition of natural facts. Both of the above-mentioned works are published by D. Appleton & Co., and are for sale in this city by Porter & Coates.

"Sober Thoughts on Staple Themes" and "Windfalls," by Richard Randolph, are a couple of volumes of essays in prose and verse upon a variety of subjects such as "Brotherly Love," "The Rule of Poverty," "Primary Problems," "Mind and Money Considered as Currencies," "The Criminality of Covetousness," "Christian Communion," "The Knowledge of Good and Evil," "Mathematics Typical of Universal Science," "Number as an Object," "The Place of Fiction," etc. The essays are generally brief, which is a merit; and they are generally rather dry reading, which is not. They contain some valuable ideas, however, which will commend them to the attention of those who read for something besides amusement. The poems are nothing more than didactic essays in verse, and there is little in them that could not have been better expressed in prose. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

"Himself His Worst Enemy," by Alfred P. Brotherhood, is a novel based upon the well-known facts of the career of the witty but profligate and reckless Philip, Duke of Wharton. The real events of Wharton's life were so romantic that the novelist has had a comparatively easy task in writing an entertaining novel, and "Himself His Own Enemy" may be accepted by the fiction-loving public as a graphic picture of times in which figured the object of Pope's satire, when he was designated as "the scorn and wonder of our days." The literary style of this work is excellent, and Mr. Brotherhood is to be congratulated upon his attempt to become a producer as well as a dispenser of literature. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"What I Know about Farming," by Horace Greeley, is a collection of the essays that have appeared with this title in the *Tribune*, and which have been laughed at exceedingly by the irreverent who would have it believed that what Mr. Greeley does not know about farming would be a more valuable contribution to agricultural literature. It is all very well to laugh at the philosopher with the white hat, but Mr. Greeley is a practical man; and, as any one who will take the trouble to read a few chapters of the work before us will discover, he knows considerable about farming that is well worth knowing. The work is in Mr. Greeley's best and most readable style, and it will prove a valuable hand-book to those who are disposed to take the author's advice to flee from the cities and establish homes for themselves in the Far West, or wherever they may be able to obtain possession of enough ground to get a living from with honest industry. Published by G. W. Car-

ton & Co., and for sale in this city by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

T. B. Peterson & Co. have just published a new and cheap edition of "The Knights of Gwynne," a tale of the Irish union, and a most interesting picture of Irish society at that period.

Helen Freeman, by L. A. F., published by J. P. Skelly & Co., is a religious story for children suitable for Sunday-school libraries.

The May number of *Van Nostrand's Electric Engineering Magazine* contains an excellent selection of articles from the best foreign engineering publications.

The Chicago Bureau for May has several admirable articles on protection and free-trade, and a great amount of statistical and other information.

The American Educational Monthly for May has a number of well-written papers on educational subjects.

The May number of *The Little Corporal* presents an attractive list of stories, sketches, and poems for young people.

The Amateur for May contains several pieces of popular music and a series of readable selections on art and musical topics.

From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chestnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch and Fun*.

Turner & Co. send us *Every Saturday* and *Appleton's Journal*.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

Captain A. D. Evans and Levan A. Messenger have been appointed vessel inspectors by the Board of Health.

Hon. William D. Kelley was serenaded at his residence last night, and made a speech to the effect that protection is the panacea for all our industrial ills.

Mahlon H. Dickinson, Chief of the Highway Department, explained matters before the Council Investigating Committee last night. Mr. Bardsley was there, and made some criticisms on the way in which the department superintends work and approves bills.

The thermometer marked 69 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Charles Wells, the "Kid," one of the Barclay street thieves, is under bail for picking the pocket of Mr. James Clarke, while the latter was attending the sale at Herkness' Bazaar on Tuesday last.

The Athletics beat a picked nine of Trenton in that place yesterday afternoon. The play was sharp, the score standing 14 to 4.

Domestic Affairs.

In the Legislature of Pennsylvania there are now 1738 bills on the House file and 1723 on the Senate file.

Nothing whatever has as yet been done by the Government concerning the enforcement of the Ku klux bill.

Martin Worms, one of the three men ordered to be hanged at New Orleans on the 13th of May, is a raving maniac.

The action taken in the State Legislature yesterday indicates the final adjournment of that body on the 16th inst.

Alfred Greigsmeyer, who murdered an Irishman named Gambleton in America, has been arrested in Germany and delivered to officers from the United States at the request of the American Government.

The miners of Scranton now have a new trouble, which does not come from their recent employers, but from the competition of their late "laborers," who now propose to mine coal at the company rates.

The General Council of the W. B. A. met yesterday at Pottsville, and though but little was done, everything indicated local arbitration as the only means of bringing about a full and final resumption of mining operations.

Foreign Affairs.

The Roumanian elections have resulted in favor of the Government.

General Megy is to be tried by a court-martial for abandoning Fort d'Issy.

After hoisting a white flag on Fort d'Issy the insurgents hauled it down again.

The Italian Senate has adopted the Papal Guarantee bill by a vote of 105 to 20.

The slaughter in the recent demonstration at Clamart is represented as having been terrible.

Efforts for conciliation continue to be made in Paris, and a monster peace meeting is to be held there on Sunday.

Spies report thirty thousand Nationals ready to support the Versailles troops, but only when they enter Paris.

The feeling of the contesting troops in France is growing so bitter that they frequently refuse quarter to each other.

At Point du Jour the insurgents tried to erect a citadel, but Fort Valerien threw six 40-pound shells enfilade and totally destroyed the work.

TOBACCO.

LEAF TOBACCO.

100 CASES CHOICE CONNECTICUT WRAPPERS.

Crop 1869. For sale by

DAVID L. KETLER,

Nos. 50 and 52 South FOURTH Street,

Philadelphia.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for DYEING OLD CLOTHES. It does not contain any acid. It will not injure the finest fabric. It is put up at

WILFREDER'S DRUG STORE, No. 333 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILFREDER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEITS.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of Indigo. 8 25 tubs

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOOPER'S NEW CHROMOS.

"The Changed Cross," size 22x28, the finest ever offered to the public.

"Mary and St. John," size 22x28, a most sublime chromo.

"The Beautiful Snow," size 16x22, a very impressive picture.

"The Holy Family," size 22x28, a real gem.

"Delict, Del. Co., N. Y.," size 22x28, a beautiful autumn scene. Published and sold, wholesale and retail, by J. HOOPER, No. 804 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, second floor.

CHAPPING AND GRADING, PULLEY Saws and Consoles, Spools calculated, Shaving and Gearing arranged. 8 25 tubs

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sale Room, No. 111, Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, stereohouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York city.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

BENJAMIN WHITE, BERAH WALL, Trustees.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Three-story brick building, Nos. 1321, 1323, and 1325 North Seventh street, New York, containing three lots of ground on the east side of Seventh street, north of Thompson street, Nos. 1321, 1323, and 1325, each lot containing in front on Seventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Nos. 1321 and 1323 each subject to a yearly ground rent of \$65. No. 1325 clear of all incumbrance. They will be sold separately or together. Terms, cash.

No. 2. Two-story brick building and large lot, Nos. 1325 and 1327 North Seventh street. All that large, valuable lot of ground, with the two-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Seventh street, above Thompson street, Nos. 1325 and 1327, containing in front on Marshall street 36 feet, and extending in depth 14 feet 10 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF Sarah L. Davis, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very desirable Farm, 90 acres, Norristown township, Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 1 1/2 miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen turnpike. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm of 90 acres, situate on the west side of the Norristown turnpike, 5 miles above Norristown, 1 1/2 miles from Collegeville Station, on the Perkiomen Railroad, about 2 1/2 miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a genteel 2 1/2-story frame house; has hall in the center, 9 rooms, etc.; large stone barn with accommodations for 25 head of horn cattle and 7 horses. Ice-house, spring-house, carriage-house, and outbuildings; water in every field; fruit and shade trees; vegetable garden; large front on the turnpike, with desirable building sites. Terms—Two-thirds cash. Immediate possession. Dr. Thomas Davis, at Collegeville, will convey visitors to the farm.

By order of Mary A. Davis, administratrix. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Three-story brick building, Nos. 1017 and 1019 S. Twelfth street, below Chestnut street. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick message, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet in front of Chestnut street, below Carpenter street, No. 1017, containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 2-foot wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

No. 2. All that three-story brick message, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet in front of Chestnut street, below Carpenter street, No. 1019, containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth 73 feet to a 2-foot wide alley, with the privilege thereof.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Modern two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, No. 1407 Hamilton street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Hamilton street, No. 1407, containing in front on Hamilton street 14 feet, and extending in depth 61 feet, with an outlet. The house has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; three rooms, bath, and water closet on the second floor, and two attics. Terms—\$800 may remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Two-and-a-half-story frame Cottage, corner of Washington and Chestnut streets, Cape May, New Jersey, 3 1/2 miles from Cape May, N. J. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that 2 1/2-story frame cottage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the corner of Washington and Chestnut streets, Cape May, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Washington street 31 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The house is new and well built, and conveniently arranged; excellent water, etc. Terms—Cash. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Sarah L. Davis, at Collegeville.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ESTATE OF JAMES G. Galt, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Lot of ground, Lehigh avenue and Almond street, 31 by 100 feet. On Tuesday, May 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southwest side of Lehigh avenue and north side of Almond street, in the late district of Richmond, containing in front on Lehigh avenue 115 feet, and extending in depth of that with southwestward 31 feet. Lehigh avenue and Almond street are curved and paved. Subject to a yearly ground rent of \$115. \$100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. Three-story brick Residence, No. 717 Locust street, east of Eighth street. On Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick message and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Locust street, west of Seventh street, No. 717, containing in front on Locust street 31 feet, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 2-foot wide alley, running into Eighth street. May be examined. Keys at the office of O. B. Kendal, Esq., No. 627 Walnut street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Immediate possession.

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FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82 1/2 and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

\$100s, \$500s, and \$1000s.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, And Dealers in Government Securities.

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE Safe Home Investment.

THE Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of \$1,000,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company.

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed route. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS, Dealers in Government Securities.

No. 36 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW Loan of the United States.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet),
or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier
by whom served. The subscription price by mail
is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and
Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in
advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. In March, 1870, we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

SOME CRIMINAL STATISTICS

THE statistics contained in the annual report of the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary are of the utmost interest and importance not only to the law-makers of the State, for whose especial edification they are particularly prepared, but to all classes of citizens. Where every man has a voice in the government, wise criminal legislation will more likely ensue if all are informed, to some extent at least, upon subjects connected with the progress of crime and the causes which influence its increase or decrease; and the elaborate tables contained in the inspectors' report for 1870 are full of facts that cannot be too earnestly considered by all who feel the importance of good government. The first table in the report sets forth a number of facts of great importance. We find by this that of the persons imprisoned for crimes against property during the five years from 1866 to 1870 inclusive, 42 were entirely illiterate, 28 could read only, and 279 could both read and write. Of those confined for crimes against persons, 18 were illiterate, 6 could read only, and 96 could both read and write. This would indicate that education or partial education does not diminish crime, but the true value of the figures, of course, can only be obtained by comparison with those representing the educational relations of the entire population. Such a comparison, however, would probably demonstrate that the proportion of criminals who can both read and write is very large; while, on the other hand, the proportion of reasonably well-educated persons confined for crimes is very small.

More definite information can be obtained by a comparison of the figures in the table which gives the industrial relations of the prisoners. During the five years mentioned, of those confined for crimes against property 289 were unapprenticed, 45 were apprenticed and left, and 15 were apprenticed and served; of those confined for crimes against persons 77 were unapprenticed, 4 were apprenticed and left, and 9 were apprenticed and served. Here is a positive proof that a vast majority of the robberies of all grades are committed by those who have not been trained to earn their bread and butter by honest industry. One of the causes of this condition of affairs is the decay of the apprentice system, and the obstructions thrown by the workingmen themselves in the way of boys learning useful trades. It is now a matter of extreme difficulty for a boy to apprentice himself, and it is not to be wondered at that a great number of young men fall into idle and dissolute habits, and ultimately become criminals. For the misdeeds of a large number of the persons now confined in the Penitentiary the trades unions are directly responsible, as they have practically broken up the old-fashioned apprentice system, and have made no effort to provide a substitute for it.

In 1866 the number of prisoners sent to the Penitentiary for crimes against property was 54, in 1867 it was 66, in 1868 it was 55, in 1869 it was 99, and in 1870 it was 75. In 1866 the number confined for crimes against persons was 66, in 1867 it was 79, in 1868 it was 62, in 1869 it was 125, and in 1870 it was 107. This is a record in the highest degree complimentary to District Attorney Sheppard. He sent to the Penitentiary nearly twice as many criminals per annum as his predecessor, notwithstanding the fact that for six months of the two years that have passed since his election he was excluded from office. In 1869 and 1870 he succeeded in having looked up more offenders against persons than Mr. Mann did during the three years preceding, and the ruffians who infest the community have been made to respect the law as they had not done for a long time before. The figures above given are evidence of Mr. Sheppard's efficient performance of his duties, and they clearly demonstrate the importance of having an honest and able District Attorney to conduct the criminal prosecutions of a great city like this.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, lately evinced good sense, and a very proper feeling, by declining to serve as a delegate to a Democratic convention, and by stating that he did not intend to re-enter the political arena. He stated his hopes for future preferment upon the success of the Rebellion, and having lost, he acts wisely and properly in abiding by the result and in leaving others to manage the Government which he tried in vain to destroy.

THE GAS TRUST.

SELECT COUNCIL will this afternoon be called upon to consider the new gas loan of \$500,000 which was authorized by the Common branch last week, the opposition to it being silenced by the threat that a portion of the city would be left in darkness if the Gas Trustees did not get the money. We hope sincerely that a vigorous opposition to this loan will be developed in the Select branch to-day, and that nothing will be left undone by the independent members to defeat it. Councils have too long been the servants of the gas ring, and it is high time that they had at least made an attempt to prove that they are not either in law or equity bound merely to register the decrees of their masters, but that as the representatives of the people it is at once their right and their duty to exercise some control over the people's property and over the expenditures of the people's money. By the unfortunate bargain made when the city assumed the control of the Gas Works, their management is entrusted to a set of men who are practically independent of Councils in nearly everything, but Councils certainly have the right to say whether money shall or shall not be appropriated, to be expended none but the members of the gas ring know how, and it is an absurdity to say that they are bound to hand over to the ring any sum that may be demanded, while there is no assurance or guarantee that it will be expended for the public benefit. If the Gas Trustees can demand half a million dollars now, they can demand ten millions next year, and Councils will be as much obliged to give them the last as the first-named sum, and there will be no limit whatever to the public debt.

The Gas Trustees demolished the works at Twenty-third and Market streets entirely upon their own responsibility, and without any apparent necessity for such action. There are, it is true, objections to the site, as the value of property is deteriorated by the proximity of the Gas Works, and if new works are built, therefore, they should be located at a point remote from the heart of the city. This is a matter over which Councils should have some control, for there is no assurance that the trustees will not build upon the old site, or that they will not select an equally or more objectionable one. Apart from all this, however, it was a great outrage to destroy the old works before the public were informed of the necessity, if any existed, for new ones, and before any means had been provided for their erection. By taking the course they did, the trustees hoped to force Councils to grant them all the money they were disposed to demand, for fear that serious public inconveniences would occur; but we appeal to the representatives of the people, who will consider the subject in the Select branch this afternoon, not to allow this trick to influence them, and to absolutely refuse to grant the loan, and thus throw the responsibility of any unpleasant consequences that may occur upon the shoulders of the trustees. Since the Gas Works have been under the present system of management, the profits have doubtless been large enough to pay for the erection of a dozen gas-manufacturing establishments. Trustees after trustees have grown rich from his connection with the gas ring, and the whole theory of the ring has been, that so long as the interest on the loan was paid nobody has any right to enquire into the management of the Gas Works, and the public and their representatives in Councils have no rights that the trustees were bound to respect. It is certainly high time that a reform was inaugurated, and if Councils refuse to give half a million dollars for the erection of new works, and the people of Philadelphia suffer serious inconvenience on account of an insufficient supply of gas, public indignation will be excited against the gas ring to such an extent that a new order of things may be expected to follow. Now is the time for the members of Councils who have the interests of the public at heart to make an exhibition of manly independence that cannot but have a most salutary effect, and that will greatly increase their popularity with the long-suffering tax-payers of Philadelphia.

THE report of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, which was presented to the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday, exhibits a gratifying increase in the current business of the year, and affords good ground for the hope that it will be in every sense remunerative when its inward freights are increased, as they will be after the American Steamship Company furnishes facilities for the transportation of surplus Southern products from this port to Europe. A turning-point seems to have been reached in the commercial destinies of Philadelphia, and the Southern Steamship Company cannot fail to be greatly benefited by the new order of things which is being rapidly developed.

JOSEPH and ELLIOTT, members of the State Legislature, stoutly contended yesterday that the House had no business of sufficient importance to justify a session on Saturday. This is queer doctrine, considering the immense number of bills now on file, the magnitude of the interests of the State which are habitually neglected, and the hot haste in which laws are enacted when the members are in a working mood; and its true explanation is probably to be found in the convenient opportunities afforded by a Saturday trip to Philadelphia for seeing and being seen by the men who pull the legislative puppets.

It is said that there are now 1723 bills on the file of the State Senate and 1738 bills on the file of the House. As about ninety-five out of every hundred of these bills were drawn up purely for private accommodation, and as many of them grant special, impetuous, or unjust privileges, it is to be hoped that they will nearly all be killed by the dead-lock between the two branches of the Legislature.

DESPITE the precautions taken by the Board of Indian Commissioners in obtaining cheap and reliable supplies for their red wards, the savages will be fearfully discontented if the war paint furnished is not of the best possible quality. A shoddy blanket, or an edgeless butcher-knife, will cause less dissatisfaction in the lodge than vermilion or indigo which does not come up to the savage standard. The gentle aborigines may be humbugged in their whisky, their clothing, or their implements, but not in their war paint. That is entirely too important to escape keen criticism.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE seems to meet with more favor in England than in this country, for a motion to bring in a bill favoring it was defeated yesterday in the House of Commons only by a majority of 69. Mr. Gladstone, while opposing the measure proposed, expressed a disposition to support the Italian idea of female suffrage, which is founded on property but exercised by proxy. It will hardly do, however, for American agitators to advocate this theory, for here suffrage is founded on manhood and not on property—and Woodhull, Dickinson, Davis, and company must go for the bondless as well as the bond-owning portion of their sex, or none.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Thomas J. Boynton.
The Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, late Judge of the United States Court of the Southern District of Florida, died at Bellevue Hospital, New York, on Tuesday, at the early age of thirty-two. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on August 31, 1838. He received his education at the West, and, having studied law, was appointed by President Lincoln United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida in 1861, when only twenty-two years of age. The people of Key West, where the Court was held, were at that time generally in sympathy with the Rebellion, and the position was one which demanded unflinching patriotism and courage, and more than usual ability. All these qualities he amply displayed, and in 1863, on the resignation of Judge Marvin, he was appointed by President Lincoln District Judge. At the time of his appointment to this responsible post, he was the youngest United States Judge on the bench. On the reconstruction of the State, he was unanimously chosen by the Legislature Chief Justice of the State, a position which he declined. About a year ago, he was obliged by failing health to resign, and his death was the result of a surgical operation which was the only hope of saving his life.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *The Black Crook*, with the Majellans, the skaters, the beautiful ballet, the gorgeous scenery, and other attractive features will be represented this evening. At the Walnut street theatre *The Great City* will be performed this evening. Mrs. D. P. Bowers having been obliged to discontinue her engagement on account of severe indisposition. On Monday night Mrs. Bowers was suffering from hemorrhage and she had to be taken to the hospital. We hope sincerely that she will be sufficiently recovered to resume her performance, on Monday evening next, according to announcement. Mrs. Bowers is one of the finest artists upon the American stage, and in a number of her best roles she has absolutely no rival, and in Philadelphia, where she has many warm friends, and where she has for a number of years a favorite stock actress, such an interruption of her professional duties has now occurred will be especially regretted, and many cordial wishes for her speedy recovery will be expressed.

AT THE CHERUBIN A representation of the comedy of *Servando* will be given this evening. *Servando* has made a decided hit, and the performance has improved very much since the first night, so that now all its most amusing points are rendered with the best effect. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, and the play was applauded with much enthusiasm.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will this evening personate "Shylock" in his burlesque of *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*.

AT THE AMERICAN THE performance this evening will be for the benefit of Mr. Charles S. Marks, the treasurer. Miss Kate Fisher will appear in the equestrian dramas *The French Spy on Horseback* and *Jack Sheppard on Horseback*. There will also be a grand ballet and a variety of other attractions.

To-morrow Miss Kate Fisher, whose engagement concludes this week, will have a benefit, when a great number of entertaining features will be presented. As this will be a family evening, a large attendance may be expected, as this feature, which has been introduced by Mr. Fox since he has been in his present engagement, is decidedly popular, and every Friday evening the house is crowded with ladies and young people who evidently appreciate the performances most highly. The company at the American includes a great number of talented artists in various specialties, who succeed each other rapidly, and one feature following another without tedious intermission. The interest of the audience is constantly kept alive. The ballet is large and well drilled, and adds greatly to the attractions of the entertainments. On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a representation of the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given this evening.

AT THE TOWN HALL, Germantown, a concert will be given this evening in aid of the Market Square Church.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT will be given this evening at the Arch St. Methodist Church, southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets. Messrs. M. H. Cross, H. G. Thunders, H. A. Clark, Spencer Hudnut, Richard Zeckwir, and Wenzel Kopta will assist. A second concert will be given on the 11th instant.

CITY NOTICES.

INQUIRY EFFECT OF TOO MUCH FOOD.—Undoubtedly many of the ills that flesh is heir to, particularly in the vernal months, arise from the common practice of imposing upon the stomach more food than that organ can properly digest. Persons of sedentary habits are particularly liable to be injured by giving full scope to their appetites. By indulging at night and at other unreasonable hours in rich viands, cannot fail to produce indigestion, dyspepsia, skin diseases, and sometimes when the system becomes overcharged with blood, that dangerous disorder, apoplexy. The habit of partaking of nocturnal meals rapidly alters the "tone" of the system and diminishes the solvent powers of the digestive organs.

Frequent and active exercise would work off the injurious effect arising from free living, but persons who thus induce their appetites usually have no desire to exert themselves in the open air beyond the limited amount prompted by their inclination or business. The effects, too, of occupations upon the system are very apparent. The hardest manual labor in the open air has the influence of exercising a free circulation of the blood and produces a keen appetite, with a corresponding activity and promptness of digestion. The pale and sallow complexion of operatives in woolen mills, ivory-turners, and of many artisans, are an unfailing evidence that these pursuits are injurious to health, and when constantly engaged in them the poisoned atmosphere of the apartments often produces a fatal inflammation of the lungs.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, in an old and trusted saying. Therefore we advise all readers of *The Evening Telegraph* who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—dyspepsia, headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin—to take without delay Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. The pills can be obtained of druggists throughout the country at twenty-five cents per box.

Readers of *The Evening Telegraph* desiring to consult Dr. Schenck, Sr., or Dr. Schenck, Jr., for consumption or any other disease which their remedies—Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills—can do so free of charge at their Principal Office, Sixth and Commerce streets, Philadelphia, any Saturday morning after 10 o'clock.

TO THE PUBLIC.
The manufacture and the great practical worth of the Sanborn Steam Fire proof safe having been fully established, it is now offered to the business public, and offered with assurance, supported by indisputable facts, that it is the BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD, for it has been proved, again and again, to far outlast in a fire those that have heretofore been regarded as the very best. It is most thoroughly made, and of the best material, is furnished with Sargent's celebrated Magnetic Combination Lock, proof against fire, and in all its details, perfect in quality. It is unsurpassed, while for beauty of style and finish, freedom from dampness and all inconvenience in use, as in its power to resist fire, it is without a rival. It is therefore assuming nothing but simple justice to the facts to offer the Steam Safe as the most thoroughly scientific, most complete, and perfect safe that can be obtained. In support of these claims we call attention to a few of the testimonials it has won.

"Those who require the use of safes for the preservation of valuable articles should only purchase those which have been fully tested and found to possess the desired qualities."—*Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch*.
A REAL SALAMANDER AT LAST.—Not the least interesting feature of the great Interior Safe Fair, at Norrisstown, was the trial of recent safes, which came off under the superintendence of the committee. An immense wood fire was lighted, and a large number of safes of different makes were placed in it. The fire was kept burning nine hours and a half, and at the end of that time every safe in the flames had its contents totally destroyed, except one, with Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement. This was taken out, and, to the extreme surprise of the uninitiated, its contents were unharmed. The committee were so much pleased with the demonstration of the fact that there was at last a really fire-proof safe, that a gold medal was awarded the owners."—*Philadelphia Sunday Transcript*.

A GREAT TRIUMPH.—We were on the ground when this trial took place, and as it never forget the amazement expressed by the multitude when the contents were taken from the safe (with the Sanborn Patent Improvement) in a perfect condition, while all the others without the improvement were rendered worthless by the fearful ordeal of flames to which, for ten hours, they had been subjected. An absolutely fire-proof safe is at last before the public."—*Philadelphia Freeman*.
AMERICAN STEAM SAFE CO., No. 23 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

WOMEN have suddenly become a household word, simply because it is during the suffering public of all diseases arising from impure blood, which many other remedies have failed to reach. It is justly called NATURE'S REMEDY, being composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots, and Herbs*. Its action upon diseases is really wonderful. It may be given to an infant with perfect safety.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASHIDY, the jeweler at No. 3 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Sewing Machines, and other first-class machines sold \$10 per month and to rent.
BURNETT'S COCAINE.—A perfect hair-dressing.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

TRANSPORT BOARD FOUR DOLLARS PER DAY.
Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilton's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the Proprietor, A. B. WILSON, Chemist, No. 166 Court Street, Boston.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—The best cosmetic.

REFRIGERATORS, new styles and patterns, wholesale and retail at No. 220 Dock Street, below Walnut.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 1st of May, JOSEPH R. son of Joseph B. and Sarah Brown, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Meridian St. Lodge, No. 471, I. O. O. F., Wolcott Lodge, No. 66, K. of P., Henry Clay Lodge, No. 32, A. P. E. and the employees of the Fourth and Eighth Street Passenger Railway, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 2000 N. Second street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 2d instant, JOHN L. WILSON, in the 41st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian St. Lodge, No. 471, I. O. O. F., Wolcott Lodge, No. 66, K. of P., Henry Clay Lodge, No. 32, A. P. E. and the employees of the Fourth and Eighth Street Passenger Railway, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 Dickinson street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church for services and interment.

BLACK SILK GLOVES.—Just received—Black silk Gloves of the "old fashioned" English style. Also Alexander's black taffeta silk Gloves; black patent silk and thread Gloves.

Wholesale and Retail Moulding House,
516
No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLACK SILK CHALY.—Just received—Black wool and silk French Chalks, at 75 cents. Also, English Chalks at 50 and 62½ cents.

516
No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLACK STRIPED ORGANDIES.—Just received—Black and white striped French Organdies. Price 50 cents.

516
No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

BLACK SILK WARP MOHAIRS.—Just imported—Black mohair Lustres, with pure silk warp, at \$1 to \$1.75 a yard. Black pure mohair Lustres, 50c. to \$1.25.

516
No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

BESSON & SON,
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Mourning Dry Goods House,
No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

At election held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:

Thomas Ridgway, John A. Brown, H. N. Barrington, George Tabor, Thomas H. Powers, Seth I. Comly, Edward H. Trotter, Isaac Starr, Charles Wheeler, Henry G. Freeman, Addison May, William P. Jones, Edward C. Knight.

At a meeting of the managers held on the 24 inst., Thomas Ridgway, Esq., was unanimously elected President and Seth I. Comly, Esq., Vice-President. W. H. STOEVER, Treasurer. 52 3/4

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier, thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMHOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved them. 53 with 1/2

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly: use HELMHOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMHOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other dangerous drugs. 53 with 1/2

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. DR. J. S. PARRY will read a paper on INFANT MORTALITY, at the

HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY, ON FRIDAY, MAY 5, at 8 P. M.

The subject will afterwards be open to discussion. The members of the association and the public generally are invited.

No. 522 WALNUT STREET, Secretary. Persons desirous of becoming members, can do so by sending their names and address, with the annual assessment (five dollars), to C. H. CLARK, Treasurer, First National Bank. 11

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMHOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills—these are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system, use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Blood Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 53 with 1/2

CURTIN OIL COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 218 WALNUT STREET, Room 11. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, and election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

M. B. KELLY, Secretary.

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills, use HELMHOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catuaba and Grape Juice and should be taken on an empty stomach, you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 53 with 1/2

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1871.

In compliance with the desire of the members of the Union League, the THIRD ART RECEPTION will continue open MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 1 and 2, and during the days of the balance of the week, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Tickets now issued will be good for any time during the week. Members can be supplied on application at the League House, until May 6.

By order of the Committee, GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMHOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the complexion by the use of HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 53 with 1/2

J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to which is added, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

42 1/2

A. MYERS & CO., No. 1226 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN VELS.

CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.

CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.

CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA.

CHEAPEST ORANGE CLOTHS IN PHILADA.

EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at short notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

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A. MYERS & CO., No. 1226 CHESTNUT STREET.

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NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER.

\$3.25 PER YARD.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of tax on demand. S. O. PALMER, Cashier. 52 1/2

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held this day, it was unanimously resolved to pass the dividend, and that the net earnings of the past six months (equal to 6 1/2 per cent.) be added to the surplus account. E. F. MOODY, Cashier. 52 1/2

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Directors have declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on MONDAY, 5th inst., at the new Bank House, corner of VINE and THIRD STREETS. W. GUMMERE, Cashier. 52 1/2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 52 1/2

CARPETINGS, ETC.

WEBER, CERNEA & CO.

(Successors to E. J. Lester & Co.)

29 N. SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Body Brussels.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1890,
OFFICE.

NO. 14 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BEDDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,705,319-02.

TRUSTEES,
William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young, Robert Schemmick,
Joseph R. Lyndall, Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Spierhawn, Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPIERHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTERED PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third
and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage
by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise
generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and
Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
DIRECTORS,
William Escher, Lewis Anderson, J. R. Ketcham,
Wm. M. Baird, John R. Hann,
John R. Blakiston, John B. Heyl,
W. M. Dean, Samuel H. Archerhah,
Peter Sieger, WILLIAM ESCHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
\$5,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.
HAR. M. PREVOST. OHAR. P. HERRING.

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY
BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH
FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the
Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highway
until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, 5th instant
for the construction of a sewer on the line of
EIGHTH STREET, from Vine street
Willow street.
On NINTH STREET, from Wood street to
Willow street.
On PHILLIP STREET, from a point six
feet south of Diamond street to Morris
street.
On MASTER STREET, from Mascher street
to west curb line of Front street.
On CHERRY STREET, and on the line
Keshaw street from Fifteenth street to Ra-
street.
On PINE STREET, from Ninth street to Ten
street.
On CHESNUT STREET, from Nineteen
street to Twentieth street.
On SEVENTEENTH STREET, from Mon-
Vernon street to Wallace street.
On THIRTIETH STREET, from Coat-
street to Olive street, and
On OLIVE STREET, from Thirtieth street
to Broad street.
On SEVENTH STREET, from Coates street
to Brown Street.
On THIRTIETH STREET, from Colum-
to Montgomery avenue.
On FIFTY-SECOND STREET, from Bal-
more avenue to Kensington avenue.
On THIRY-SEVENTH STREET to Irvi-
street, thence up Irving street to Thirty-eighth
street.
The foregoing Sewers to be three feet
diameter, and to be constructed in the
us form.
On GERMANTOWN AND KUQUEHAN

AVENUES, from Sixth street to a point 485 feet north of Susquehanna avenue on the said Gold street.

ON SANBORN STREET, from Thirty-second street to Thirty-third street, to be two feet, six inches in diameter.

With such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The underground sewer to be constructed for sewers lining the street to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the proper authorities for the amount of one dollar for each foot of sewer laid on each side of the street, so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is completed.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon. The cost of the sewer so constructed shall be paid the contractor by the city, for the use of said track, as specified in the Act.

Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a cash deposit of \$100.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the award, he will be deemed to be declining the award, and the right to the contract will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time a place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavations except by special order.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Com'r of Highways

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term 1871. No. 14.
WILLIAM HENRY STEEL vs. JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL.

To JOSEPHINE JANE STEEL, Respondent.
Please take notice that testimony will be taken above entitled cause, on behalf of the libellant, **THURSDAY, May 11, 1871, at 3½ o'clock P. M.,** my office, No. 625 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa., before **F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Jr., Esq.,** Judge of the Court.

For the purpose of appointing
 report the same,
 4 18 105*

THE STATE OF JOSEPH S. NATT, DECEASED.
 Letters testamentary upon the estate of
 JOSEPH S. NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted
 to the undersigned, and in order that the said
 estate are requested to make immediate payment
 and those having claims or demands against the
 same to make them known without delay to
 JOHN C. FORD, Administrator,
 No. 304 CHESNUT ST., Phila.
 4 27 12 01



COPIING PRESSES
 Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Style
 COPIING PRESSES,
 WM. M. O'BERRY,
 Stationer and Printer,
 No. 87 S. THIRD ST. CORNER,
 Opposite Girard Bank

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 51 NORTH 2ND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL WILLIAM CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,; NO
129 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale at Spring Garden Hall, corner Thirteenth and
Spring Garden.
46 CHURCH SECTLES, BAPTISTRY, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 5, at 10 o'clock. 53 25

Executors Sale, No 1296 Arch street,
Estate of Mrs. S. A. Camm, neeased.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
May 5, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire sur-
plus furniture. [53 25]
Also, the handsome chandeliers and gas bras.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS
No. 119 CHESTNUT Street (Gard Row).

Thursday, May 11.
MR. T. J. FENNIMORE's sale of all his finish
pictures, to which will be added a very import-
ant picture by THOS. HILL, "The Goose Fair," Casan-
dora, the English School, and other pictures, by
Xanthus Smith, and works by Miss Eliza Ward
Schmidt, N. H. Trotter, E. Moran, T. Moran, A.

logues, previous to sale. 4 25 8

SALE AT NO. 1118 CHESEBUT STREET.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY
& HALL, AND DINING ROOM FUR-
TURE; Rosewood Piano-forte; Walnut and
Framed Mantel, Pier, and Chamber Glasses; Va-
nity, Wash-boards, and Chamber Carpet; Oil and
Water-colors, Bookcases, and a new Coal
Center Tables, Hat Racks, Magazines, Library &
Office Tables, Invoices of China and Glassware,
fine Oil Paintings and Chromes, Silver-plated
and Brass Broom, and a Stock of Bedding, Bed
Mattresses; Feather Beds and Bedding, Second-
hand Furniture, Etc.

On Friday Morning.
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1118 Chesnut street, will
be sold a large and elegant assortment of new
second-hand furniture and carpets for the par-
lor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen.

SILVER PLATE AND CHINA.
Also, an invoice of the SILVER-PLATE, are bro-

PIANO-FORTES AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Also, several rosewood and mahogany pla

FINE OIL PAINTINGS AT A CLOACK.
 Also about 15 fine old oil paintings, to be sold
 without reserve. [531]

BUNTING ORRBOROW & CO. ADVERTISE
 No. 229 and 234 MARKET street, corner
 Bank street, and Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 RUGS
 WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MIL-
 LINGS, ETC. On Friday Morning,
 May 5, at 11 o'clock, on four months
 credit. 51

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AND OTHER EU-
 PEAN & FINE GOODS.
 On Monday Morning,
 May 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAV
LING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

By ARRIVALS & CO. AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE.
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank Street.
Cash advanced on consignments without charge.

LARGE SALE OF STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, HOSIERY, NOIONS, FANCY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, ETC., On Friday Morning,
May 5, at 10 o'clock.
Also, 14 doz. men's, boys' youths', and children's clothing, by the Cassidine Estate.

LEPINGOTT SON & CO. AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 221 MARKET AND 210 CHURCH Streets.

CHESTNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Sole agent for the sale of household and

Personal attention given to sales of nonresidential
nature at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Room,
No. 1919 Chesnut street, every Monday and Th-
ursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
L. A. Superior cases of furniture at private
sales.

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street
New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS

LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FUR
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments with
additional charges.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY
ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE
WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY
THOS. E. CARLIS, President,
E. P. KENSHAW, Vice-President,
A. HUNT, Treasurer,
F. B. CORNELL, Secretary,
T. A. HERRICK, Superintendent.

No. 435 WALNUT street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,

North Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger
 Ridge Avenue and Willow Street
 Willow Street and Ridge Avenue
 Twenty-second and Hamilton streets
 Ninth Street and Washington Avenue
 The Street Wharf, Schuylkill
 No. 425 Main Street, Germantown
 No. 21 North Second Street, Camden, N. J., at
 Cape May, New Jersey

1571. Prices for Families, Offices, etc.
 8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
 16 " " 65 " "
 12 " " 50 " "
 16 " " 50 " "
 20 " " 50 " "
 Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each
 delivery. 4 28

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS.

CHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been successful operation, and have extensively stocked with all kinds of castings and forgings of high and low pressure, iron Boilers, Water Tube Propellers, etc. etc., respectively offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for the making of all sizes of castings and forgings, having sets of patterns of Aflent sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick dispatch. A description of pattern-making and casting is given in the High Pressure Boilers, and the Tubular Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Boilers, Iron, Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron Brass Castings of all sizes and kinds, Rollers, and all other work of the kind, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done, and all other work, and all other work.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for mooring of boats, where they can lie in no

repairs
safety, and are provided with shutters, blocks,
etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB & SISTER
JOHN P. LEVY,
BRANCH AND PALMER Street

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanised:
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumber
Machinists, Rolling Mills, Oil Refiners, &c.
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREET
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufacto

JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET.
 ROPE and TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING,
 Grate, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, &
 Dust, Etc.
 Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly
 on hand. Also, WOOL RACKS.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
 ESTABLISHMENT,
 418 N. 6th South SEVENTEENTH Street

